# THE MONEY SUPPLY ITS FOURTH CONVENTION INCORPORATION LAWS

Purchase of Bonds.

INCREASE OF BANKNOTE CIRCULATION

Matter May Be Taken Up at Tomorrow's Cabinet. Meeting

WATCHING THE MARKET

The effort to persuade the administration to relieve the money market by the purphase of bonds has not yet succeeded. Secretary Gage discussed the subject at the cabinet meeting on Friday, and then stated that he was advised by leading bankers that they had ample funds to care for their regular commercial patrons, and that they did not advise special action by the treasury. If serious representations in favor of action have been made to President Mc-Kinley they are likely to lead to some discussion at the cabinet meeting tomorrow. It is said at the treasury that only one banker of standing has urged action upon the department, and that others have represented that action was not called for at the present time. The neglect of the great majority of banks to take advantage of the offer of the treasury to anticipate interest payments is regarded as an indication that the pressure of the banks for money is not intense, whatever may be the feelings of the brokers and speculative borrowers. The bonds presented for payment of advance interest have thus far been about 7½ per cent of the whole amount outstanding. The coupon bonds thus presented have been \$11,414,329, and the registered bonds \$08,015,290, making a total of \$79,430,120. The interest paid upon both classes has reached \$1,911,743, and the rebate to the government has been \$18,324. The whole volume of bonds outstanding on October 31 was \$1,046,049,020, and the interest which the treasury the pressure of the banks for money is not honds outstanding on October 31 was \$1,046,-049,020, and the interest which the treasury has offered in advance for a rebute of two-tents of one per cent a month has not been accepted to the amount of about \$23,000,-000. This indicates that many of the banks holding bonds do not care to pay 2 4-10 per cent a year for money.

### To Increase the Money Supply.

There are some indications of an effort to increase the money supply through the treasury. The most significant of these are the increase in the national bank note circulation during the last week and the demand for gold certificates. The bonds de-posited to secure banknote circulation dur-ing the week were \$1,365,300, and those withdrawn as the basis for circulation were \$167,500, leaving a net gain on deposit of \$1,197,800. The issues of gold certificates \$1.197.800. The issues of gold certificates reported Saturday were \$7.50.180 on deposits of gold coin and \$1.423.670 by public disbursements, which is larger than for some days past. The receipts through the custom house and otherwise were \$2.814.410. The total issues of gold certificates since August 5 have reached \$185.126.440, and the receipts into the treasury \$89.041.040. The issues at New York on Saturday were \$430.000 on deposits of coin and \$2.878.880. The issues at New York on Saturday were \$450,000 on deposits of coin and \$2,878,880 in disbursements. Issues by way of disbursements were \$250,630 at Washington and \$171,000 at Chicago. The demand for certificates is still chiefly in the form of those for twenty dollars, which is the low-set denomination allowed by law Gold carthose for twenty dollars, which is the lowest denomination allowed by law. Gold certificates are practically the only money except gold coin which could be paid out if the treasury should decide either to increase the deposits of public funds in the banks or to buy bonds. The bank deposits stood on Saturday at \$2,56,019. This is about \$11,000,000 less than the maximum attained after the issue of the 3 per cention, and there is a possibility that the deposits will again be allowed to advance toward this amount. This subject and that of baying bonds will be discussed between the President and Secretary Gage if any the President and Secretary Gage if any further action is considered desirable.

The Outsanding Bonds. Secretary Cage has been examining the facts regarding the outstanding bonds t order to be able to act intelligently if he should decide to go into the market. Those bonds, which are already held by the treasas security for bank-note circulation I public deposits, would not aid the mar-materially if they were purchased by government. Their withdrawal would compel the calling in of the deposits or the reduction of bank circulation unless other bonds were substituted. Nearly all the two bonds were substituted. Nearly all the two fer cent bonds are thus absorbed, and about thirty-five per cent of the new threes. The new fours, which were issued to the amount of \$162,000,000, are on deposit in the treasury to the amount of only \$18,492,750 for bank circulation, and \$7.524,500 for public deposits. The fives, which mature earliest, are on deposit in somewhat larger proportions, as the issue was only \$100,000,000, but the amount is only \$14,675,600 for bank circulation, and \$8,221,000 to secure public deposits. The old feurs which mature in 1997, offer with the fives as feverable conditions as any for fives as fevorable conditions as any for making purchases by the treasury, and will probably be the classes called if any action is taken. The amount of these bonds outstanding is \$250,633,160, of which \$120,500 505,800 are on deposit to secure bank circulation and \$28,850,990 to secure public deposits. This leaves about \$400,000,000 of the old fours in the hands of private holders and trust companies, some of which would probably be attracted into the market by the offer of the treasury to purchase at about the market rate.

### Watching the Market.

Secretary Gage is watching the money market carefully and does not propose to permit serious suffering by strictly com mercial interests, but he finds in the an proaching meeting of Congress a reason of edistanding bonds at certain fixed rates. The offer to buy in advance of this action by Congress would affect the market and might emisarcass the projects of conversion. Secretary Gage will recommend that legislation be enacted giving greater flexibility to the bank note currency. There is some doubt whether such legislation will be completed and passed by both houses at the coming se sion, but the stringency in the market is an object lesson in favor of some action which seems to be making an impression on members of Congress from all parts of the country. of outstanding bonds at certain fixed rate

### Productive Soil From the Detroit Journal.

The pflgrim did not conceal the compasion he felt.

"How," he exclaimed, "do you manage to wring a living from such a poor soil!"
"Oh, our soil makes an excellent sand-bag," protested the dark, sinister inhabit-ant, regarding the other narrowly. ...

It is an old idea that a husband whose It is an old idea that a husband whose wife at her marriage was clothed only in a sheet, or in the most elementary linen gartaent, was not in any way liable for the d bts previously contracted by her. Ancient parish registers and local traditions give ample illustrations of this quaint idea At Chittern All Saints. Wiltshire, is the following entry: "John Bridmore and Anne Selwood were married October 17, 1714; the afcresaid Anne Selwood was married in her smock, without any clothes or headgear on." Similar cases occurred at Gordon Green in 1738, at Ashton-under-Lyne in 1771, and at Otley in 1808. Avis Birmingham Gazette for 1737 vouches for an extraordinary story, according to which a bride disrobed in the vestry and app ared at the altar without even the amount of clothing worn by the ladies in the other. at the altar without even the amount of clothing worn by the ladies in the above cases. The register of Gedney has this commonplace entry: "December 2, 1842 David Wilkinson, full age, bachelor, la-borer, of Gedney," to "Susan Farran, ful-age, widow, of Gedney," Local tradition supplements this brief account by relating that the bride was dressed in a second that the bride was dressed in a sheet stitch d about her, with holes cut for the

Africa has now nearly 10,000 miles of railway, and offers an unlimited field for ex-tensions, says the Railway Age. The dr am of a great line extending the whole length early in the new century. On the north en-about 1,100 miles are in operation, and or the south about 1,400 miles, leaving the "dark continent," which loc headlights will ere long illuminate.

passage of her bare arms.

No Immediate Necessity for the Biennial Assemblage of Brotherhood of Testimony in Regard to Them Given to Andrew and Philip.

> Justice Brewer of United States Supreme Court to Attend.

The fourth biennial convention of the Bretherhood of Andrew and Philip will begin in Baltimore Friday next. Delegates will be present from many churches in Washington. The President of the United States and an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States have both assured the committee in charge of the arrangements that they will be present Saturday evening next, and each will c an address.

The theme of Mr. McKinley's address will be "Why All Men Should go to Some Church," while Judge David J. Brewer will speak on the subject "Why Some Men do not go to Church." The brotherhood is composed of over five hundred chapters, located in thirty-five states and territories, with a membership of between 15,000 and

The sole object of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, as stated by the constitu-tion, is the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men. Every man desiring to among young men. Every man desiring to become a member must pledge himself to obey the rules of the brotherhood so long as he shall be a member. These rules are two-the rule of prayer and the rule of service. The rule of prayer is to pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom. The rule of service is to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man within hearing of the gospel of Jesus Christ, as set forth in the services of the church, young people's prayer meetings and church, young people's prayer meetings and young men's Bible classes.

### Founder of the Organization.

Rev. Rufus W. Miller of Reading, Pa., is the founder of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, and is now the president of its federal council. He was born in Easton, Pa., May 12, 1862. He is a grad-Eastern Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pa. He has taken a course in Union Theological Seminary, and has done considerable traveling abroad. In 1883, the general synod of the Reformed Church in the United States chose him general Sunday school secretary. He is a trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. As trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. As trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. This is a distinguished body, composed of such men as Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Philladelphia; Dr. T. S. Hamlin, Washington; President Harper of Chicago University; Dr. John Henry Barrows and others.

In the fall of 1836 the general synod, through the several boards, established a monthly paper for the purpose of presenting the subject of missions and the various phases of church work in a popular manner. Mr. Miller was elected editor of this periodical, "The Reformed Church Tidings," Within six months after its first issue it had a circulation larger, it is said, than the combined circulation of all the church papers in the denomination. Mr. Miller also a in 1928 an editor al relation to the Brotherhood Star, the organ of the uate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and

to the Brotherhood Star, the organ of the Brotherhood Star, the organ of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, and is a contributor to the Sunday School Times and the Independent.

### PRIMARY PUPILS IN CHORUS. Twelve Hundred Unite in Exercises

Yesterday Afternoon. Sunday school children to the number of 1,200, members of the primary classes of the various churches of the city, gathered resterday afternoon in the First Congregational Church and united their tiny voices in a grand chorus. The attraction was so onusual and so full of pleasant promise that it filled the church auditorium and galleries to overflowing. The children ocupied rearly all of the auditorium pews, and so the space allotted the public was

to secure even standing room.

The concert was presided over by Mrs.
J. T. Bodish, one of the most earnest workers of the Primary Sunday School I nion of this city. It was with her the idea originated, and it was due to her efforts that the affair proved so highly successful.

quickly claimed, late arrivals being unable

The program was carried out as follows Processional, "Tramp, Tramp," by con-certed horus; opening prayer, Rev. J. G Butler, pastor of the Luther Place Me morial Church; Scripture recitation, class from the Washington Orphan Asylum, under direction of Miss Laws; song, class from the Washington Orphan Asylum, under direction of Miss K. Laws; recita-tion of the Twenty-third Psalm, in concert; singing "A Saydor Libe Salm, in concert; tion of the Twenty-third Psalm, in concert; singing, "A Savior Like a Shepherd." by the classes in chorus; singing, by the Calvary Baptist kindergarten class, under direction of Mrs. Hocke; recitation of the creed, in concert; song, by Mrs. Reeves' class from the Western Presbyterian Church; kindergarten lesson and song, by Mrs. Gray's class from the Douglas Memorial M. E. Church, illustrated by Miss North; Scripture recitation, by Miss Marshall's class from the Culvary Baptist primary school; concerted chorus, "I Am So Glad," collection, to be used as a nucleus for annual song service by Washingleus for annual song service by Waching ton Sunday school children of various de-nominations; concerted cherus, "Give, Said the Little Stream;" chorus, "Hear the Pennies Dropping;" chorus, "Mizpah;" benediction.

The primary Sunday school teachers expressed their thanks to Mr. Percy Foster who provided the plano; to Messrs. Wood-ward & Lothrop, who donated the class ward & Lothrop, who donated the class designations; to Rev. Dr. Newman, through whose courtesy the First Congregational Church was used, and to Miss Alice Kim-ball, the organist, and Mrs. J. D. Morgan, he planist. The announcements were made by Master Clarence Evans, in a manner hat charmed the audience.

### ASSOCIATED CHARITIES. Annual Meeting to Be Held Tomorrow Evening.

The annual meeting of the Associated harities of the District will be held tonorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the hall of he Columbian University, corner H and 15th streets northwest. Rev. B. L. Whitnan, D. D., president of the association, will preside and make an address.

Mr. John Joy Edson, treasurer, will pre ent his report for the past year, and Mr. leorge S. Wilson, general secretary, will make a report of the work of the society is it has been carried on in the various parts of the city throughout the year. Dr. Fred H. Wines, assistant director of

he United States census, who for many og experts in charity work, will make an officers and five members of the

board of managers for the ensuing year will be elected. Those whose terms expire his year are Mrs. J. W. Babson, Rev. J. H. Braiford, Col. Archibald Hopkins, Gen. George H. Harries and Mr. James B. T.

The meeting will be open to the public.

### HEARING POSTPONED.

harge of Alleged Assault Against James Solomon.

The hearing of James Solomon, who is harged with assaulting E. W. Mendenhall Saturday evening, with intent to kill, was oday continued indefinitely on motion of Prosecutor Mullowny. According to the tatements of witnesses Solomon and Men lenhall, who are employed as conductor and motorman, respectively, by the Metroolitan Railroad Company, became engaged n an altereation Saturday at the car barns of the company, corner of 14th and Eas enhall drew a knife and that Solomor struck him with a crowbar, inflicting se-ere injury. The wounded man was con-veyed to Providence Hospital in an unconcondition, but this afternoon it was stated that he was getting along favor-

### The Censor.

Newspaper Man-"I should like to tele graph home that the commanding general is an idiot!"

Censor—"I regret to inform you that w

can permit the transmission of no military

the Industrial Commission.

President McKinley and Associate Differences Between Those of New Jersey, West Virginia and Delaware.

> Mr. C. N. King, who is said to be the New Jersey state agent of more corporations than any other man in the country, was before the industrial commission today Mr. King described the methods that are used by agents of corporations in the state of New Jersey. He appeared as representa-tive of the New Jersey corporation agencies of Jersey City, N. J. He was asked to give list of comparies he represented in New Jersey, but said that that was a personal matter to his agency. Finally he agreed to furnish a list of these corporations. . He said orporations come to New Jersey to be inorporated because they receive more liberal provisions in the charter in that than in tion to consolidate with other corporations

on a two-thirds vote of stockholders. The objection to publicity of a corporaion's affairs, Mr. King said, was that a orporation's competitor might get information that would give them an advantage. The protection to directors and stockholders he considered the reason for corporations going to New Jersey for articles of incorporation. West Virginia was even more liberal in its dealings with corporations, but limited the amount of capital a corporation might have to \$5,000,000. If it were not for that limitation West Virginia might have more corporations incorporated there.

Mr. Nevin's Testimony. A. P. Nevin of New York, counsel for the Corporation Trust Company of West Virginia then went on the stand. There is no law for the keeping of lists of stockholders and stock transfers in the state.

Mr. Nevin said the proximity of New Jersey to New York possibly was the reason for the great popularity of the New Jersey corporation. The company repre-

ter once granted cannot be repealed by the state, while the laws of New Jersey allow the state to alter or repeal a charter at

any time.

Mr. C. E. Edgerton of New York, who has visited New Jersey to see how the New Jersey incorporation law is being complied with, went on the stand. He said the posting of the names of companies in a conspicuous place in the state was generally compiled with. That is especially the case with the large companies that represent corporations there, while some of the individual attorneys there did not post names of corporations whose agents they appeared to be ky, the state records. The provision to be by the state records. The provision of the law that stock and transfer books had not formerly been complied with strictly, the attorneys interested saying they could get them. The fact was that it was very rare for any one to ask to see such books. Some attorneys who appeared on the receros as agent for the corporations had really had nothing to do with them, as they merely allowed the promoters to use their names and offices in getting out articles of incorporation.

### UNDER BOMBARDMENT.

Farming Settlement in Line With Target at Practice Range.

The citizens of the little viliage of Snowden's, Va., a few miles below Fort Foote, on the Potomac, had an experience last week through which none of them cares to go again. Snowden's is a farming settlement, where several houses are built in close proximity to each other along the river front. Thursday and Friday last the community suddenly found itself under a bombardment almost as flerce as that of the Boers at the beleaguered city of Ladysmith in Natal. Eight-inch shells fired from siege guns at the government artillery post at Fort Foote shricked and whizzed about the inhabitants, their houses and barns, and naturally brought terror in excessive abundance. The residents of the place declare that their lives and property were placed in peril through carciessness on the part of some one connected with the government service.

It is stated that the artillerymen stait is stated that the artillerymen sta-tioned at Fort Foote were recently ordered to do some practice shooting with eight-inch siege guns. A target was placed two miles below the fort in the Potomac river, and about 200 yards from the Virginia shore. The settlement of Snowden's, one half mile below, was in the direct line of mile below, was in the direct line of It was not through any exceptionally bad shooting on the part of the artiller; gunners that the shots carried so far be yond their mark, but the officers in charge evidently did not reckon on the skipping propensities of shells striking the water

at anything of an angle. The first the inhabitants knew of their danger was ast Thursday morning, when the shells began to pass through their yards and over their buildings. Capt. Snowden, while in his orchard, was startled by the shriek of a shell which passed directly through the top of the apple tree under which he was standing. The pro-jectile finally lodged in a nearby hillside, from which it was afterward disinterred. It measured eight inches in diameter and twenty-four inches in length. The shell is now held as a souvenir of a harrowing incident. A number of additional shells struck on Capt. Snowden's place, while some went further still, anding in the yard of Mr. George Zimmerman. One missed that gentleman's barn by about six feet. No one happened to be in the yard at the time and there was luckily no damage. Naturally, the knowledge that they wer being fired upon put the people of Snow den's in a terrible fright, Capt. Snowde made his way into the city early Friday morning, visited the War Department and made a quick protest. He was told the target practice would be stopped at once, but before word could be conveyed to the troops at Fort Foote the firing was re-sumed, and another bombardment of Snow-den's resulted. One of the shells from the second bring struck in the yard of Mr. second firing struck in the yard of Mr Van Ness, where it was shattered, a fragment making its way into his house.
"You might have thought that Aguina do and suddenly here discovered in our midst," said a resident of Snowden's to a reporter for The Star today, "and that the army was trying to force him to surrender. It was more from good luck than care in placing the target that our lives were not sacrificed. The official responsible for the sacrificed. The official responsible for the placing of the target must have known that the houses beyond would be in danger from the skipping shells. The houses are in plain view from the target. The people section of Virginia are as patriotic as any you may find in the whole country and

want our gunners to be the very best shots in the world, but prefer that they do their Formerly Prominent as Politician. Samuel Lee will have a hearing tomorow in the Police Court before Judge Scott on the charge of stealing a chicken coop valued at 25 cents from W. W. Haishp. Valued at 25 cents from W. W. Haisilp.
This is said to be Lee's second appearance
in the Police Court on a charge of larceny.
It is also said that Lee was some years
age elected to the House of R presentatives from a South Carolina district, but was counted out.

Mr. Thomas L. Jones, counsel for Lee,

says he thinks his client's mind is affected To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

# GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Mr. Quigg to Resign Chairmanship of County Committee.

BIDWELL HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR

John McCullagh Discusses Changes in Havana Police System.

COLUMBIA TO RACE ABROAD

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1899. The recent election in New York state appears to have settled one thing-Lemuel Ely Quigg must go. It is authoritatively reported that Senator Platt has dropped him and that within the next month or so other states. That state allows a corpora- the present county chairman will resign on account of "ill-health." The man most likely to succeed him in the conduct of the national campaign of 1000 will be Collector of the Port George R. Bidwell, who managed Mazer's campaign in the nineteenth assembly district. Announcement has been made by promi-

nent republican leaders that the first important business of the next legislature will be to amend the New York city charter. A number of amendments have already been agreed upon, and the necessary bills will be introduced in the early days of the session and made caucus measures to insure their prompt passage. One of the first amendments to be offered will be one re-ducing the term of the mayor to two years and making him eligible for re-election. It may also be provided in the same act that the mayor shall have absolute power of apthe mayor shall have absolute power of appointment and removal during his entire term of office. One house of the municipal assembly and the office of borough president will be abolished, and the board of public improvements will be reorganized and its power reduced. The bureau of commissioner of accounts and a her useless offices sioner of accounts and other useless offices will probably be abolished. The appointment of a commissioner to prepare a general plan of charter revision has been suggested, but not favorably received by the party leaders. The objection to that method is the is that too much time would be consumed and that important amendments might have to go over until 1901.

McCullagh on Cuban Police. John McCullagh, who organ'zed the Havana police force, has been asked as to the determination of Chief Cardenas, who succeeded the first chief installed by Mr. McCuilagh, to transform the force into a military organization, in which men w.li be required to enlist for a term of two Years.

"I expected it would come before this,"

Mr. McCullugh says. "The men down there

are vain and they are full of the military spirit. They know nothing better than to carry a rifle and bayonet and to wear fancy uniforms, while the officers are fond of swords and take particular delight in being saluted and admired. The spirit of initiarity was one of the greatest difficulties I met with in organizing the department. The inhabitants have become so accus. ment. The inhabitants have become so accustomed to it that they feel that any police system which does not include machetes, system which does not include machetes, bayonets and swords is quite incomplete, and consequently inefficient. In organizing the department I fought the military idea at every point. I wanted to establish a modern system and to make it as simple as possible and at the same time as American as I could. I am confident that a chief of police who is self-reliant and firm will always be master of any situation which might arise in the city with 1,000 men under him. The Havana department seems to have stood well the test of the first nine or ten months, and the change will not necessarily alter the system to any great extent. The men will carry rifles and bayonets instead of night sticks and 'billies,' and the officers will carry swords ...stead of canes. In organizing the force I found it better to grade the officers as captains, lieutenants and sorresponds utenants and sergeants, instead of hav ing sergeants and roundsmen, as we have here in New York. Thus the department has been from the start on a semi-military basis. At least it had the military color, o to speak. The extension of the chief's uthority over the entire province of Ha-ana is probably the result of the withdrawal of American troops from the island. When the department was first organized the territory outside the city was in the hands of American soldiers, and their po figure of American Sciolers, and their po-lice work made it quite unnecessary for us to consider that part of the province. I think this extension is a good one, judging from a distance. I believe in giving a chief of police power over a large territory. Then he has the entire situation in his own ands, and can handle the criminal classes hands, and can name the criminal classes to better advantage than if his power is limited to a single city or village. One central bureau, with a good man in charge, will check the criminal element more effectively than a number of bureaus each in control of a separate man." As for the order compelling men to enlist for terms of two years each. Mr. McCullagh says he was uncertain as to the rea-

sons for this order.

Columbia to Race Abroad. In view of the positive statement that the Columbia will go abroad in March with a view to "lifting" some of the cups there, as Sir Thomas Lipton would put it, it is interesting to speculate as to what she will have to give to the Shamrock, Meteor, Britannia and Ailsa under the British rules of measurement. Beam is taxed heavily on

the other side, and, while the Shamrock has ample girth, the Columbia would have to give the Britannia and Meteor considerable time. The Vigilant, when she went to England fifteen years ago, gave over three minutes to the Britannia. The Columbia it is announced, will fit out for the early regattas on the Clyde. One of her biggest races there is likely to be the Clyde-Corinthian, on Wemyss bay. Another is the larger of the annual events under the aus-pices of the Royal Northern Yacht Club, in pices of the Royal Northern Yacht Club, in Rothesay. From the Clyde the boat will probably go to Ireland, there to contest with a dozen others in the Royal Ulster Yacht Club races. It was in the regatta under the auspices of this club that the Vigilant won her first race on the other side. Right in the middle of the race, which was sailed at Bangor, the Britannia broke the jows of her auff. Capt. broke the jaws of her gaff. Capt. Carter, her sailing master, was hurt by the falling debris. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava deepris. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava usually gives a cup for the Royal Ulster event, and another cup, called the County Down, is put up. From Bangor the Columbia will probably go to the Royal Munster regatta off Roche's Point, thence to the Royal Cork Club races at Queenstown. It was at Queenstown, on July 24, 1894, that the Visilant with a crimical good of the control of the County of t was at Queenstown, on July 24, 1894, that the Vigilant, with a crippled gaff, defeated the Britannia by 4 minutes and 32 seconds. After Queenstown the racer will, it is thought, participate in the Royal St. George Vacht Club was at Wingstown Dublis Yacht Club races at Kingstown, Dublin.
From Ireland the program will be exended to the great events at Cowes, which nclude all the special events under the fol-lowing clubs: Royal Yacht Squadron, Royal Southampton and Royal Victoria. All of hese races will be sailed over the queen'. course from Cowes to the Needles and back. Other big events in which the boat will doubtless take part are the Penzance,

Royal Cornwall at Falmouth, Torquay Royal Dart, Start Bay and Royal Albert. W. C. Whitney's Racing Interests. Turfmen will be interested in knowing that ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney's immense racing interests will be managed next season by his son, Harry Payne Whitney. During the past season young Mr. Whitney was a frequent visitor o the racetrack, and was a shrewd observer of his father's horses. He is a p actical horseman himself, a good amacur rider, and is fond of the sport. He is a modest, unassuming young man, and made a favorable impression on the racing men with whom he came in contact. Like his father, he paid no attention to the bet-

relations existing between Sydney The relations existing between Sydney Paget, in whose colors the horses are now rated, and William C. Whitney, will be altered by the new management. The Whitney horses will be handled by three trainers next season instead of by one, an arrangement Harry Payne Whitney is said to have made. Samuel Hildreth, the pr sent trainer, will have charge of one division of the stable, Thomas Welch of another and Peter Wimmer of a third. and Peter Wimmer of a third.

## Fur Dept.

Less prices, newer styles and greater variety than at the furriers. The "Opening"

# "Opening."

SION IN THE DEPARTMENTS FOR FURS AND CHIL-DREN'S CLOTHING.

The \$5 Scarfs,

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For "Opening."

1900 Styles

Neck Scarfs of Grav Fox, Electric Seal, Brown and Stone Marnew, made for the seaten. Ornaments of heads son of 1900. and clusters of tails. Fur-

riers \$7 scarfs. \$3.59 for Neck Scarfs that may be compared with those usually retailed at \$5. Choice of electric seal, skunk, imitation stone marten. Finished Sets.....\$15 to \$100 with two heads and full clusters To order....\$20 to \$200

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Capes.....\$15 to \$135 Collarettes. . \$12 to \$100 Scarfs. . . . \$10.98 to \$35 Muffs......\$2 to \$25 \$5 Collarettes. \$4.66

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For "Opening." Choice of Electric Seal and Astrachan Collarette Capes. Plain and with

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Some with heads and \$1.69 for Superior - looking Electric Scal Neck

Scarf, with six talls...\$1 for Black Coney Fur Muffs, satin lined. These low-priced furs vary in quality. First choice is impor-tant.

# \$3.59 for \$4.50 Coats.

The picture gives an idea of one style. Various other effects for boys and girls 3 to 7 years of age. Superior Coats, made of all-wool cloths -braid, fur and button trimmed.

\$1.30 is the "Opening" price for the \$1.98 School Dresses of all-wool serge, all colors and black. Lined throughout. Ernid trimmed. Sizes 4 to 14 years.



## 89c for \$1 Hats.

One style of the many is illustrated. Poke and tight-fitting Hats are here to Suit little boys and girls, who are blonde or brunette, tall or short. stout or slim. Bring your children.

89c is "Opening" price of Baby's St.
First Short Dresses of cambric and nainsook, face and embroidery trimmed. Some hand bening stitched.

# 98c for All-wool Flannel Waists.

(Plain, braided, tucked and corded.)

The illustration is but one of the many All-wool Flannel Waists worth up to \$2.50, at only 98c for choice. All sizes in black, reds, maroon, blues, browns and grays-and this in only lot No. 10. Nine other lots, each containing equally good bargains, are here to create a few days' furore. Fleeting bargains-sample garments that are being snapped up as this is being written. Plenty of Separate Waists and Dress Skirts, but only too few of the Suits. Hurry for those told of here:

### Suits at \$9.

Made of plain and fancy wool suitings, in black and colors. Various styles, some tightfitting, some fly-front, some double-breasted jackets; all silk lined. The skirts are mostly with one plait at back. Not one of these suits worth less than \$15. Some worth more.

### Suits at \$21.79.

Four Other Lots.

These are exquisite cloth gowns, lined with slik from neckband to skirt hem. They look and practically are as good as the most expensive made-to-order suits. Go to the ladjes' man-tailor and he will ask from \$40 to \$50 for such garments. All styles, black, brown, castor, tan, royal and navy black.

# Various Undergarments. 25c.

Some Worth 50c. Miscellaneous lots-but enough to fill several great tables. Choice of Ladies' and Misses' Union Suits, fleece-lined and unlined, jersey ribbed, separate vests and pants, in all sizes. Also medium-weight Vests, with short and long sleeves, and Pants, in knee and ankle lengths. Heavy weights, in natural, grav, ecru and pure white. Jersey ribbed Vests and Pants for girls; Plain Merino Shirts and Drawers for boys, in sizes 16 to 34. The best values of

the season at the price.

Second Floor.

(Four bargain spots.)

\$2.50 pair for this little lot of Cal-full 11-4 size, good weight, \$3.45 value, at only \$2.50 pair.

\$5 pair for the extra size 124 California

Wool Blankets. Pure wool and extra size-\$7.50 value, at \$5 pair.

98c for Full-size Satine Comforts, filled with pure white cotton. Compare with those generally retailing at \$1.25.

# Basement.

(Five bargain spots.)

### 19c. 39c, 59c and 79c. On the table at 19c for choice are

Ladies' and Children's White and Gray fleeced Vests and Pants-none worth less than 25c. On the tables at 39c are the famous "Mervele" Vests and Pants, the best 50c. Underwear produced. Tomorrow's visitors will find all sizes at only 39c. for choice. At 59c and 79c are various lots of \$1 Garments, including Genuine "Oneita" Suits, 60 per cent wool, and Saxony Wool Vests and Pants, in all sizes.

\$3.98 instead of \$4.98 for the "Banner" Oil Heater. Uses little oil and heats a medium size room effectually. \$4.25 instead of \$5.25 for the "Miller" Oil Heater. Note the automatic extinguisher and other details of this perfect heater.

20c instead of 25c for Galvanized Iron Coal Hods. 50c instead of 75c for Incandescent Gas Lamps, best in every respect. Fit-ted with Welsbach mantel. \$1.69 for Sweet-singing Hartz Moun-

# First Floor.

(Four bargain spots.) 6C for 9x9-inch Nottingham Lace Tidles 10c for 12-inch, 12c for 15-inch, Ar Department, near G street

25c for datatily embroidered Silk Hand-chiefs worth 5oc to \$1. Christinas present hints to profit by now. Table at 45 street door, where the eager crowd of pur-chasers is and will be.

48¢ for New Elastic Jetted Belts. Su table near elevator.

### 69c for better than usual 75c Bed-spreads. Trey are larger, beavier and in better designs than yet seen in 75c spreads. 15c for choice of thousands of Cloth-bound Books, worth up to 50c. See the tables near 11th street entrance. Palais Royal, A. Lisner, G & 11th Sts.

TONS OF GOLD COIN.

Work Done at the United States Mint in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Ordinarily people speak of gold bullion when quantities are mentioned as so many ounces, except in San Francisco, where the receipts of gold bullion at the United States branch mint are referred to as so many tons for certain days. It sounds like an enormous boast, bordering on the fabulous, yet it is true. The mint books show it: the bullion was received, coined and turned over to its owners. One day in August last four tons of the precious metal were received at the mint for coinage, while in October, 1897, the receipts for one day were six tons. That exceeds the receipts of any

other mint as far as known, and so does

the total coinage of the San Francisco

branch mint exceed that of any other of

recent years, and is still on the increase. The coinage of the last fiscal year, ended June .30 1899, according to the report just tory of this mint. It consisted of 133,873,completed, was the largest in the his coinage has been exceeded only in amount in the coinage history of the government on two occasions. At the mint in Philadelphia in the year 1861 some \$70,000,000 was coined, and again in the same place in 1881, something over \$76,000,000 was coined. Since then California has pushed for-

The largest amount heretofore coined in the San Francisco mint during any calen-dar year was in 1878, \$50,186,500. This year the coinage is expected to at least approximate that of 1898. Prior to 1897, and for the fifteen years preceding, the coinage of the San Francisco mint averaged about \$25, 000,000 a year. In that year the amount took a sudden leap and went up to \$40,-084,291.

ward and now holds the front rank for

amounts.

The largest number of deposits for one month in the history of the mint was in August, 1899. They reached 1,353, aggre-gating nearly 700,000 ounces, value about \$12,500,000. For the three years prior to that time deposits averaged from 500 to 700 a month, which was considered very one day in that month aggregated four tons of gold. A large consignment of English good business. The heaviest deposits for of gold. A large consignment of English sovereigns arrived that day from Australia, and were sent to the mint to be recoined a large lot of dust and nuggets were landed from the Klondike, while some gold came from Pacific coast mines and Mexico.

This was only exceeded once, as far as the records show, and that was one day in

October, 1897. The deposits for the month were 955, and the coinage \$9,000,000. But six tons of gold came in one day, valued at

from Australia, though there was considerable Klondike gold received that day.
For the first two months of the current year the coinage was \$10,272,636, as against the corresponding two months of the last fiscal year, \$10,637,834. Nearly all the gold from the Klondike and Cape Nome has found its way of late to San Francisco. Last year the gold was sent from Seattle

to Philadelphia for coinage.

Now that the bulk of the gold product of the north comes to San Francisco the best record of the output is obtainable here. On September 1 of this year \$9.421,433 was deposited from that section. Since that date about \$1,500,000 more has been received at the San Francisco mint, making practi-cally \$11,000,000 from the Klondike this season thus far. Judging from the receipts of last year, it is safe to estimate the total output for the year at \$14,000,000. If this be realized it will exceed the output of last year by \$3,000,000 ear by \$3 000 000

While the mint at Philadelphia has pro-While the mint at Philadelphia has produced a larger number of coins during the same period, requiring twice the force, the coinage of the San Francisco mint exceeds that of Philadelphia, and, perhaps, of any other mint in value. Philadelphia turns out more subsidiary coins, but San Francisco has produced more gold coin in the aggregate than Philadelphia gate than Philadelphia.

During the week just passed three car oads of silver have been received at the San Francisco mint from Philadelphia, quite an unusual thing. The shipment of that bullion to this city is due to the great demand for subsidiary coin. The large sur-plus which has been kept here to meet such conditions and which has been considered excessive for many years became exhaust ed. To obviate shipping and reshipping, the ed. To obviate snipping and resnipping, the government arranged with dealers to de-posit silver in San Francisco and receive the corresponding amount of bullion in Philadelphia. All the silver required for the past year and prior to that time has been supplied here through that agency, until the past few months, when the extra-ordinary demand for silver in the orient

completely exhausted the surplus, and silver was worth more in San Francisco than in New York. The silver was shipped principally to China.

Never before in the history of the mint has there been such a demand for subsidiary coin as in the past eighteen months. The cost of making the coin is less in San The cost of making the coin is less in San Francisco that in any other mint in the United States by the piece. Of the money coined here last year, \$58,000,000 was in gold, representing over 116 tons in bullion, and 165 tons of silver bullion—an amount scarcely equaled in any mint in the world.

An Obliging Son-in-Law. From the Chicago News.

"Oh, Tom," exclaimed the bride of six months, "what do you think! Mother says she wants her body cremated."
"She does, eh?" said the husband. "Well,

about \$3,000,000, rating a ton at \$500,000, which is the accepted valuation. This deposit consisted largely of British sovereigns

PEGLEG WILSON'S FAMOUS GOAT.

It Was a Constant Terror to the Residents of a New Mexico Town. From the Boston Advertiser.

The story of some bad Charlestown boys who are supposed to have stolen fifty sticks of dynamite was enough to make a good many people uneasy yesterday. It was afterward stated that the boys were unjustly suspected, but until the rumor had subsided many people in Charlestown felt about as the residents of Stone Bruise, N. Mex., felt during the undisputed reign

N. Mex., felt during the undisputed reign of Pegleg Wilson's goat.

Those Bostonians who know anything about the palmy days of Stone Bruise when it was "the richest mining camp in New Mexico" are familiar with the story of Pegleg Wilson's goat. The goat was one of the celebrities of Stone Bruise. It sticked in getting a living where every ceeded in getting a living where even a Rocky mountain burro would have starved to death. It ate anything from the tailings of the lixiviation mills at the Sierra Grande mine to the canvas roof which served as a celling of the "city hall" at Stone Bruise. Its cosmopolitan and indiscriminate appe-tite one evil day led the animal to eat twenty-seven sticks of dynamite (togother with several quarts of sawdust) out of a

with several quarts of sawdust) out of a box left near the prospecting shaft on the Jumping Jinny mine. When the citizens of Stone Bruise real-ized what had occurred Pegleg Wilson's goat was regarded with mixed feelings of awe and aversion. That same afternoon he was discovered by the Mexican grocer of Stone Brulse in the act of devouring some of the cabbages which lay at the door of the grocer's little adobe hut. The Mexican selzed a pickhandle and rushed upon the goat, but was promptly seized by of the leading citizens before he had time

o strike a blow.

From that date during the remainder of his natural life the goat possessed privi-leges to which he had previously been an utter stranger. He went wherever and did whatever he pleased, without the slightest restraint. His change in diet seemed to make him spirited and mettlesome. He tried to get up personal encounters with different residents of Stone Bruise, but the latter avoided him with singular unanimity. He had become great, but he nad to inherit also the solitude of greatness.

It was in keeping with the unique history of Pegley Wilson's great that his

tory of Pegleg Wilson's goat that his death was as mysterious as his life. A strange cowboy from Las Animas rode through Stone Bruise late at night, a revolver in each hand, firing at any object which attracted his attention. He rode down the trail toward Black Feet, and it was known that Pegleg Wilson's goat had wandered down the same trail earlier in the evening. About ten minutes afterward those citizens who had been aroused by the cowboy's shots heard a mysterious ex-plosion, and neither the goat nor the saw-boy were ever seen in New Mexico after-ward.